FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1838. [NO. 1114.]

INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
aid during the year of subscription; or
50 at the end of the year.

VERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
are for the first, and thirty cents for each
ding publication. Advertisers are request-
ate the number of insertions desired, or
ill be continued till forbid, and charged
ingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Regimental Orders.

e 23d Regiment of N. C. Militia is ordered
parade at the Court House in Fayette-
e, Friday the 19th of October next, at 11 o'
A. M. equipped according to law.
commissioned Officers of this Regiment are
and the non commissioned Officers re-
, to attend the day previous, at the same
and hour, for Drill and Exercise.
D. McCORMICK, *Col. C. C. M.*
tember 29, 1838. 13-4t

NEW GOODS.

e undersigned is now receiving his Stock

LL AND WINTER GOODS,

sting of a large assortment of fine and com-
oths and Cassimeres of various colours;
es Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts;
and English Merinos, (all colours;) Cir-
; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some
ne;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; En-
French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and
Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edg-
d Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings;
and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery;
and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
ety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and
do.; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Cor-
d Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk
erchiefs; Serges; Finizio's Sewing Silk;
Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors'
ings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Col-
ncens and Lawns; Russia, Bird eye and Ta-
pers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown
leached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron
s; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Tickings;
Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.;
ry do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and com-
lets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney
ts; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts
wers.

—ALSO—
Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Um-
Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also,
assortment of Bonnets of the latest style.
se Goods were bought principally with
and consequently on the best of terms, the
ber thinks he will be enabled to sell them
lowest market prices.
E. J. LILLY.
etteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13-3m

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

W landing from Steamboat Cotton Plant
nd boat Nelson—
BAGS Green Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. prime Sugar,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
8 casks Cheese,
50 kegs Nails,
4 kegs Lead,
50 bags Shot,
65 kegs of White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
2 casks Rice,
5 barrels Copperas,
For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
ber 2, 1838. 13-3w

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,

LL open on the 15th of October. Besides
the principal assistants of the last year,
experienced and approved teachers will be
viz:—Miss S. Bostock, Miss J. Simpson,
B. Simpson.
Bostock is an English Lady, who has
with success both in Europe and this coun-
She will teach in the *literary and scientific*
ments, and will take a general and direct
ntendence of the manners and deportment
young Ladies.
J. Simpson will take charge of the *French*
ment, and aid in the *literary department and*
ic.
J. B. Simpson takes charge of the *Music*
ment on the *Piano, Guitar and Parlor Or-*
She will also teach *Drawing, Painting,*
dery, &c.
Miss Simpsons are experienced teachers
Scotland. They have been thoroughly ed-
by German and French Masters, and con-
fluently and with ease in the French Lan-
They have for several years conducted
ccess a Boarding School in Orange, N. J.
eral new Pianos are added to the Music de-
ent, and no expense has been spared to fur-
to every advantage.
hoped that in these arrangements the pub
ve sufficient evidence of outlay and ef-
Prepare a School worthy of their patron-
and it is now for them to say *whether it shall*
tained and placed on a permanent basis.
Academic year will be divided as hereto-
into *two sessions of 20 weeks each*—and the
division of the School will be into *two*
rt class will be charged $16 per Session.
cond class, 8 " "
h Language, 10 " "
tion to conversation class in
French, 2 " "
s not members of the School, 4 " "
on the Piano, 25 " "
" Organ, 25 " "
" Guitar,
the Piano, 3 " "
ng or Painting, 10 " "
ry work, including the art of making Wax
nd flowers, Shell work, Embroidery, &c.
erlessons.
ment by session in advance.
Principal will only add his earnest desire
those parents who design to send their
ers, will enter them at the beginning of
sion, and submit their studies as far as
le to his direction.
od boarding can be readily obtained in re-
ble and genteel families, and parents will
sted in placing their daughters on applica-
Judge Potter, Mr. H. Leete, Mr. Geo. Mc-
or to
R. W. BAILEY.
tember 28, 1838. 13tf

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

E STORE HOUSE and LOT, situated on
he South West corner of Market Square,
ent occupied by Thomas C. Blake. For
particulars inquire of the Subscriber.
s of payment liberal, and made to accom-
e purchasers.
MILES BLAKE.
tember 29, 1838. 13-4w

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached. For particulars, apply to ELIJAH FULLER.
October 3, 1838. 13tf

Just received,

56 BAGS prime New Crop Rio COFFEE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
October 3, 1838. 13tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.
October 3, 1838. 13-t1J

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.
October 2, 1838. 13tf

SHOES & BOOTS.

THE Subscriber, (at the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market Square,) has received his ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of 98 Cases of

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Which for variety, quality and prices, will compare with any ever brought to this market. His assortment consists in part of—
Men's thick Russet and Black BROGANS,
Ditto Calf and Kip do. do,
Ditto do. Sewed SHOES,
Ditto do. and Morocco Walking and Dancing PUMPS,
Ditto do. Kip and coarse BOOTS,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ditto Morocco Pumps and Slippers,
Ditto Sewed and Pegged Boots,
Ditto do. water proof do,
Ladies' Calf and Seal Walking Shoes,
Ditto Morocco and Prunella do. do,
Ditto Calf, Seal and Kid Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Ditto Morocco and Prunella do. do. do,
Ditto do do Boots,
Misses' Leather, Morocco and Kid Slippers,
Ditto do. do. do Shoes,
Ditto do. Seal and Prunella Boots,
Women's coarse Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto do. Morocco and Prunella Slippers,
Men's and Boys' India Rubber Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' do. do. do. furr'd & lined,
A general assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—
Sole and Upper LEATHER,
Skirting, Harness and Bridle ditto,
Calf, Kip and Seal Skins,
Padding, Lining and Binding ditto,
Shoe Thread, Sparath's Varnish, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for Cash at Wholesale or Retail.
S. T. HAWLEY.
October 3, 1838. 13-3w

LANDS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined to close all his business in this place, offers for sale his LOT in town, and will divide it in two or three Lots to suit purchasers. It contains one acre, and would be large enough to make three building lots—Also, the Tobacco Factory Lots, with a good house thereon, and store house and lot in Campbellton, within four feet of the rail road. Also, a Store and large Warehouse in Fayetteville, on Person street. Also, my right and title to the Beaver Creek Mill, containing twenty six hundred acres of Land. Also, my Mill and about four thousand acres of Land on Carver's Creek. There is upwards of 200 acres of cleared Land, with a good house, large barn, and three other houses upon it. Said Land is believed to be among the best Corn Land in the sand hills. There is 5 to 600 acres of said Land which can be cleared, and is little inferior to any on Cape Fear River,—a large quanity of which is as well timbered as any Land in the county. It will be sold in separate tracts or all together to suit purchasers. Together with all my stock of Cattle, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs; two Wagons; a first rate Timber Wagon; all my Household Furniture; Pew No. 22 in the Presbyterian Church; Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Farming Utensils. All or any part of the above property will be sold at Private Sale until about the 1st of January next, at which time due notice will be given of the day when all will be sold at Public Auction.
I have, also, 100,000 feet of Pine Lumber, consisting of Quarter Boards, Wide do. and Scantling, 5,000 feet of Oak Plank and Sweet Gum Boards, and can furnish Pine, Oak, Sweet Gum, Poplar and Cypress to any bill till the above described Sale.
MICHAEL McGARY.
October 3, 1838. 13-ts

Notice to Manufacturers.

THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co., of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.
All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to
FR. FRIES, *Ag't S. M. Co.*
Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.
The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20
Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.	

Composition—all of suitable age.
The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.
R. W. BAILEY.
Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.
J. HUSKE & SON.
October 3, 1838. 13-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, about the 20th April last, the following Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late James Beggs, of Fayetteville:
FEBABY, a bright Mulatto woman, aged 38 years, small of stature and cross-eyed,—and her *three* children, John, Henry and Ann Eliza.
JOHN is about 21 years of age, a Blacksmith by trade, a bright mulatto, slender make, and somewhat blear-eyed.
HENRY is about 18 years, light colour, and has also worked at the Blacksmith's trade.
ANN ELIZA, a bright Mulatto, aged 16, and not well grown.
There is reason to believe that the said Slaves have been assisted in making their escape, as Henry has been seen in the City of New York.—The above reward will be paid for their delivery to the Subscribers, or a proportional part for either of them.
DAVID TORRANCE,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Ex'rs. of James Beggs.
August 28, 1838. 8tf

POETRY.

[SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

FROM THE AUGUST KNICKERBOCKER.

I HAVE NO WIFE.

By an old incorrigible member of the Bachelor's Club.

I HAVE no wife!—young girls are fair,
But how it is I cannot tell,
No sooner are they wed, than their
Enchantments bid them all farewell.
The girls, God bless them! make us yearn
To risk all odds, and take a wife,
To cling to one, and not to turn
Ten thousand in the dance of life.

I have no wife!—who'd have his nose
For ever tied to one lone flower,
E'en though that flower should be a rose,
Pluck'd with light hand from fairy bower?
Oh, better far the bright bouquet
Of flowers of every clime and hue,
By turns to charm the mind away,
And fragrance in the heart renew.

I have no wife!—I now can change
From grave to gay, from light to sad,
And in my freedom wide can range,
Fret for a while, and then be glad.
I now can heed a siren's tongue,
And know that eyes glance not in vain;
May love space, and, being 'flung,'
Get up and try my luck again!

I have no wife!—and I can dream
Of girls who're WORTH their weight in gold,
Can bask my heart in Love's broad beam,
And dance to think it yet unsold,
Or I can gaze upon a brow
Which mind and beauty both enhance;
Go to the shrine and make my bow,
And thank the Fates I have a chance!

I have no wife!—and, like a wave,
Can float away to any land,
Curl up and kiss, or gently lave,
The sweetest flowers that are at hand:
A pilgrim I can bend before
The shrine which heart and mind approve,
Or, Persian like, I can adore
Each star that gems the heaven of love.

I have no wife!—in Heaven, they say,
Such things as weddings are not known;
Unyoked the blissful spirits stray
O'er fields where care no shade has thrown.
Then why not have a Heaven below,
And let fair Hymen hence be sent?
It would be fine; but as things go,
Unwedded folks won't be content!

EDMUND KEAN—VILLAGE THEATRICALS.

Poor Kean! Reckless and dissipated as he was, he was not quite so bad as the Quarterly Review, in its dissection of Barry Cornwall's Life, would have the world to believe. His form had not "lost all its original brightness"—for Kean was undoubtedly born a man of genius. His conception of character and knowledge of pictorial effect—quick, brilliant, and overpowering—was a light from heaven, not picked up behind the scenes. He did all he could to quench it by intemperance, but something remained to the last. I could not help indulging in something like sympathy for the wayward actor; as last summer—

"Youth at the prow, and pleasure at the helm—"

I sailed past the wild and beautiful shores of the Isle of Bute, where Kean had built a handsome villa. The captain of the steamer was full of anecdotes of him. Here, amidst gay friends and spirits of a kindred mould, the tragedian loved to luxuriate.—With these conversing he forgot all time, and defied managers' frowns and prompters' calls. His associates were chiefly brother performers, and his conversation of players and plays. Very often, however, a visit to Kean at Bute was literally a service of life and death. His guests were completely at his mercy; for they could not get away till a ship came; and when the wassail-cup flowed brightly, and the festivities ran far into the night, the tragedian sometimes became unmanageable, and glasses and bottles flew about as thick as arrows at Chevy Chace. Some of his histrionic friends were celebrated and envied for the dexterity with which they evaded these missives, but others were often surprised in moments of danger. Kean loved to be grandiloquent. "Hang out the banner on the castle wall," he would exclaim, and up went a tattered ensign in front of the villa, streaming like a meteor, as a beacon to the steamboat. "Bring in the tenantry," said he one evening to his servant, by way of furnishing forth an entertainment to Ryder, Chippendale, and some of his comrades—his "fellows,"

"When days were dark, and friends were few."

The tenantry were brought—two starved-looking Highlanders, with blue bonnets on their heads—and they answered the unmeaning interrogatories of their lofty landlord. Such "fantastic tricks" beguiled the evening till deeper excesses set in. Next morning there was a profusion of apologies, kind words, and friendly hospitality; but if quarrels had taken place, there not unfrequently remained scars as indelible as the blood spot on Lady Macbeth's hand.

Kean was for several years an actor of low comedy in a strolling company kept by one Moss, a performer of some mark in his day. Moss was famous in the provinces for his personification of Shylock; and Kean, in these days of bitterness and neglect, when his often unpaid wages were just seventeen shillings and sixpence per week, frequently said that if he ever played Shylock, he would do it after the model of Moss. From this declaration he was nicknamed "Moss's Model," so ludicrous and hopeless did it appear to the "critical and discerning public" that Edmund Kean should ever arrive at the dignity of a tragedian. Old Moss lived to witness Kean's success, and to partake of his bounty when he lay dying, an inmate of an hospital.

One season, Moss and his company having as usual met with very indifferent success in the town of Dumfries, resolved to proceed to Ayr. The exchequer, however, was completely exhausted; and the poor players were forced to travel to Ayr, "boxing their way," as the slang phrase is, the best way they could. They formed themselves into divisions of three and four each, and took different routes, some direct and others circuitous, prepared to recite, sing or dance at every village and farm house on their road, where there was a prospect of gathering together half a dozen paying spectators. It is a curious fact, as evincing how little Kean's talents were appreciated, even by his brother actors, that not one of these divisions or copartneries would accept of his services. He was unanimously voted a supernumerary, and left pennyless alone in his glory to travel to Ayr. In this extremity, a drunken scene painter, named Atkins, had compassion on the future prop of Drury Lane, and as this worthy could get up a bit of a drop scene at small expense, and take part, at a pinch, in a fencing match or dialogue, Kean was humbly grateful for his assistance. They put their luggage on their backs, took the road, and on the first afternoon of their journey arrived at Thornhill, a large village about twenty miles from Dumfries. Here they obtained a barn for their performance, and Atkins went round with a hand-bill, announcing the arrival, and describing the attractive nature of their exhibition. An excellent audience was collected—*id est*, fifteen shillings in cash. The tragedian had prepared a few comic recitations and songs, and Atkins furbished up a drop scene, representing a castle and waterfall. Kean took the money at the door, as his companion, from habitual inebriety, could not be depended upon at such a crisis. "All went merry as a marriage bell." The audience was by no means critical, and they laughed, wept, or stormed, at the bidding of the Proteus of the stage. At length an unexpected climax put a close to the performance. Kean was reciting the description of Queen Mab, the audience applauded with cheers and laughter. The actor waxed more energetic, and the audience more merry, till the former began to suspect that his Thornhill friends were a leetle too encomiastic. He cast a glance behind him, and, after a moment's pause of astonishment, joined heartily in the general roar. Atkins, as I have said, constructed a drop-scene. This he accomplished by joining together some sheets of brown paper. When painted, this splendid embellishment was nailed up against one of the cross-beams of the roof, which was not ceiled, leaving part of the barn for a dressing apartment. Unfortunately, however, the paste or glue which held together the frail scene, had not had sufficient time to dry, and the sheets of paper separating, down tumbled castle and waterfall. Now, at this untoward moment, Atkins chanced to be dressing to play in the scene between Boniface and Archer. He was in a jovial mood, having mortgaged part of the proceeds to quench the salamander in his throat. He was singing, with his back to the audience, and displaying his shirt in full view. Kean used to say that in Moss's company a new shirt was professionally termed A Stranger, an old one An Octavian, alluding to the ragged plight of the hero of the "Mountaineers." We need hardly say that the shirt of poor Atkins was a genuine Octavian. To complete the farce, Atkins was in the act of drawing on a stocking, his heels having found egress somewhere about the middle of the leg; the ridiculousness of the scene altogether was too much for the spectators; they were convulsed with laughter, and offered no resistance to Kean, who instantly bolted off the stage, veiling himself, like Jupiter or Lord Brougham, in clouds and darkness—and internally applying to the unconscious scene painter the apostrophe of Macbeth to the ghost of Banquo—

"Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble."

As a companion to this theatrical mishap, I shall relate a similar adventure which I once witnessed in an obscure hamlet in the county of Norfolk. Hundreds of such might no doubt be told; and it is a pity that some Geoffrey Crayon does not perambulate our villages, chronicling all their memorabilia to life and manners, amusements and adventures. What a host of facetiæ—of odd provincial customs and phrases—might they not gather in traversing the by-paths of life! It matters not that such subjects appear trite and common-place—what is there new under the sun? The few lingering remnants of national simplicity and superstition, and of oral tale and legend, which exist among us, may there be found; while fresh and striking glimpses of rural scenery, as well as of rural life, would amply repay the sentimental traveller for indulging in such inglorious peregrinations.

Norfolk, by the way, offers but few temptations to the pedrestrian view hunter. Many of the country parishes are large and thinly inhabited; and the village churches which, in other parts of England, we are so apt to stop and admire, are here poor miserable thatched or dilapidated buildings. Here, too, may be seen, in some of the churches, female clerks, a thing of rare occurrence; and I shall never forget the look of one of these ecclesiastical functionaries, as she was seated in her 'pride of place' one Sunday morning. The good woman was also the village schoolmistress; for the children were sitting before her in church; and in order to preserve silence and decorum among the little urchins, she was provided with a long stick or wand, with which she ever and anon crumpt the heads of the graceless offenders. It was irresistibly comic to observe the venerable dame sitting in state, with her rod of office, like Shenstone's schoolmistress, and, at the same time she punished her scholars repeating, in her canonical character, the responses in the Litany—'Lord, have mercy upon us,' 'We beseech thee to hear us,' &c.

On the day that I arrived at the village of B——, a party of strolling players had made their entry, and announced by a bold flight, the tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, by permission of the worshipful the squire. They were to fret their hour in the large room of the 'Swan with Two Necks.' The villagers were all on the quivive. Excepting auxiliary meetings of the Bible Society, and an occasional exhortation from some Quaker preacher from Norwich, public entertainments of any kind were few and far between in the village. The Sexton had once been to the county town, and witnessed the representation of George Barnwell; but, according to his thrice told tale, that instructive tragedy was acted in wretchedly bad taste—the performers had let down the last scene in the most interesting part of the play, just where the hero was mounted on the drop, and was about to appease the angry spirit of violated justice. As poor George was *not bona fide* 'thrown off,' the play was to all intents and purposes unfinished: and in this opinion the sexton was backed by the landlady of the Swan, the schoolmaster, and blacksmith. There could be no doubt, however, but the newly arrived players were greatly superior to the enactors of the London Apprentice. The tailor of the village had seen their dresses, and pronounced them to be most superb, and mine hostess averred that they had drunk nothing but her best seven penny home brewed, which they had paid for, like gentlemen, on delivery. These concurring proofs of respectability were not lost upon the village. The room was filled with auditors, assembled to witness and weep over the unhappy loves of Romeo and Juliet.

The genius of Shakspeare can lend interest to the meanest shed and the humblest performer. The play was much better acted than could have been expected; and the audience, led on by the squire and the curate, were enthusiastic in their applause. The performance went off well until the last act, when it became necessary that Juliet's 'bridal flowers' should serve her 'buried corpse.' To deepen the impression of the funeral scene, the body was laid upon a table on the stage, incoffined, as was supposed, and covered with a pall which the sexton had generously furnished, upon condition that he should obtain admittance gratis. A bevy of virgin mourners, dressed in white, were ranged on each side, prepared to chant a dirge over the gentle deceased, and 'stick rosemary on her fair corse.' The lady, however, who personated Juliet, being naturally unwilling to stretch herself in *propria persona* under the pall, a substitute had been procured in the person of Tom Gibbons, a wild fellow of the village, and an inveterate poacher, as I was informed by the curate. And now had the body been shrived by the priest, as Monk Lewis would have said, the scene was softly sliding past, (for it could not roll up,) and the whole paraphernalia of death and marrow bones burst upon the astonished spectators. One might have heard a pin drop. At this awful moment one of the lady mourners on the stage most injudiciously whispered, 'Don't smother the poor man under the pall," upon which (O ill-starred wight!) Tom Gibbons, the counterfeit presentment of the defunct Juliet, not being aware, from his position, of the withdrawal of the scene, or of his close proximity to the audience, lifted up his black burly head from under the pall, and ejaculated in reply, 'D—n the fears!' As this response was made in no very gentle or tragic tone, it fell upon the audience like a clap of thunder. The villagers instantly knew the voice, for Tom was known to them all—the performers in dismay began to chant the dirge—the sweet dirge of Collins, which they had pressed into their service—

'To fair Fidele's grassy tomb,
Soft maids and village hinds shall bring
Each opening sweet of earliest bloom,
And rifle all the breathing spring.'

The attempt was fruitless. Tom Gibbons was lord of the ascendant, and the performers closed the scene amidst peals of good humored laughter.

On returning to the inn, I took occasion to enter into general conversation with the manager, whom I found to be a shrewd, intelligent man, rather corpulent, so that, as he remarked, he required little stuffing for Falstaff—and somewhat stiff with the gout. The applause of a good house, however, was, he said, better to him than a dose of colchicum, and the only time he was ever fairly mastered by his enemy on the stage, was when he had to give up the character of Macbeth before the last act, though he had gone through the four first in his extra flannel and pantaloons. The manager was a warm admirer of John Kemble and the legitimate drama, pronouncing the words with strong emphasis, and as cordial a hater of the "blue fire" and "red fire," which are sometimes served up to attract the "groundlings." There is something to me very agreeable in the conversation of players. They are generally, even in the lowest ranks, acute and knowing observers—well versed in the moral statistics of town and country—admirable in hitting off little traits of character, and imparting a lively dramatic interest to their observations. Their profession compels them to read—and to read Shakspeare, as well as the light wit of our comedies. This supplies them with an abundant stock of ideas, as well as language, for criticism and quotation, and it must be confessed they are seldom sparing of either. Then there are many eccentric characters on the stage, old performers, known to the whole fraternity, whose *bon mots* and peculiarities form a circulating medium of never-failing talk. The player, too, is generally above the frown or censure of the world, meaning thereby the inhabitants of any given town. He is a bird of passage—a "chartered libertine," absolved, like the Grub street authors of a former age, from the ordinary rules and restraints of society. He flings himself into the current of conversation, careless where it may carry him, whether out of plummet depth or into shoals and shallows. Generally it gives a force and piquancy to the player's fireside dialogues. The manager was wroth with the evangelical clergy. "Sir," said he, "the last town we performed in, the parson preached us down every Sunday. I answered him on the Monday, between the play and the farce, and he had no great reason to plume himself on his success." The man of office confessed, however, that the general run of provincial actors was not so respectable as formerly. They shade more into the working classes—the jetsam and flotsam of large towns, who are too idle to stick to their trades. "Yet, if you believe them, they are all sons of great men—all Hamlets and Richards—not a single Rosencrantz or Guildenstern." I recollect that even Kean, in his early days, when he "dwelt carelessly among men," used to astonish the rustics by stating that he was a natural son of the Duke of Sussex. But the whole life of a player seems to be an "unreal mockery." The lights and shades of truth and fiction meet and mingle in his composition. To the sober business of the world he is almost a stranger. The scene is constantly shifting—now rolling in plenty and profusion, now steeped in poverty to the lips—one day hissed or neglected, and another day caressed and applauded to the very echo. What wonder that his character should sometimes take the motley hue of his existence, and baffle all the calculations of the moralist? I speak only of the wandering actor; the stage is adorned by many estimable, and not a few great men, whose learning and talents dignify a profession that even in its lower grades is still intellectual. Pity, that even the most obscure of those who minister to our delight should too often find life but an "insubstantial pageant," fading into premature age, sickness, and poverty!

Turkish Honesty.—An open gallery, extending along the whole of the Northern side of the edifice, (Solimanie at Constantinople) is filled with chests of various sizes and descriptions, piled one on the other, and carefully marked; these chests contain treasure, principally in gold and silver, jewels to a vast amount, and are all the property of individuals, who, in the event of their leaving the country, family misunderstandings, or from other causes, require a place of safety in which to deposite their wealth. Each package being accurately described, and scrupulously secured, is received and registered at Solimanie by the proper authorities, and there it remains intact and inviolate, despite national convulsions and ministerial changes. No event, however unexpected, or however extraordinary, is suffered to affect the sacredness of the trust; and no consideration of country, or of religion, militates against the admission of deposites as may be tendered by those anxious to secure their property against casualties. On one side may be seen the fortune of an orphan confided to the keeping of the directors of the institution during his minority; on the other, the capital of a merchant who is pursuing his traffic over seas. All classes and creeds alike avail themselves of the repository; and although an individual may fail to reclaim his property for twenty, fifty, or even an unlimited number of years, no seal is ever broken, or lock is ever forced. And despite that this great National Bank, for such it may truly be considered, offers not only an easy but an efficient and abundant means of supply, no instance has been known in which the Government has made an effort to avail itself of the treasures of Solimanie.
City of the Sultan.

Every body, far and near, knew Jo. Bonfanti, who kept the famous Fancy Store in Broadway, New York. He had just returned from Europe with his family, and was stopping at Palmos's Hotel. On Wednesday morning, about 4 o'clock, he jumped from the third story of the building into the street, and was picked up by a watchman, insensible. He expired a short time after being carried into the house. As yet, no cause can be assigned for the deed.
Phil. Inquirer.

Naval Salute.—As an expression of their joy for the appearance of the late rain, after the long drought which had suspended the navigation of the Ohio, the steamer Girard at Wheeling fired a grand salute with cannon.

Fanaticism.—A new sect of fanatics calling themselves the "Candlesticks of the Church," and claiming the power of working miracles, has sprung up lately in England.

JOHN VAN BUREN IN ENGLAND.

The following Letters from Col. Webb, explain the facts in relation to his arrest in England. It will be seen that he was arrested under a process based upon the affidavit of John Van Buren, without which an order to hold to bail could not have been issued. Under such circumstances, Col. Webb was authorized to infer, as he did, that Van Buren was the responsible "actor in the scene" instead of the volunteer agent of oppression.

Col. Webb was in London mingling freely in society, was known to gentlemen of distinction, and could have been arrested there. But he was evidently permitted to depart with the design of having him arrested, on the eve of his departure, at Bristol. How far Van Buren was a party to this scheme, we are unable to say; but until we have higher authority than the worthless assertion of Crosswell, we shall hold to the opinion that those who obtained Van Buren's affidavit, acted under his instructions.

Albany Journal.

NEW YORK, September 22, 1838.

My Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday calling my attention to an article from your paper, together with a commentary on it by the Argus, came to hand this morning, and although the affair is rather of a private than public nature, yet as the persecution I experienced on the eve of my departure from England most unquestionably had its origin in political enmity, I have no hesitation in giving you the particulars of the disgraceful transaction to which you have alluded. If I could with a clear conscience, consider aught that the Argus says, as calculated in the slightest degree to injure the character of a political opponent, I might add, that having repeatedly, since my return, narrated the conduct of Mr. John Van Buren in this transaction, I am bound in honor to relieve you from the charge of "infamous fabrication" made by the Argus. But the character and standing of that cowardly and reckless pander of a corrupt administration, is too well known to render any defence against his opinions necessary. I will, therefore, relate to you the facts of my arrest in Bristol on the affidavit of Mr. John Van Buren of Albany.

It is well known to you that I sailed for England on the 7th of May last in the steamer Great Western; and it was understood by my friends at the period of my departure, that I went abroad for the purpose of establishing a correspondence for the Courier and Enquirer in different parts of Europe, and that I would return in the July trip of the same steamer. Among my notes payable falling due during my absence, was one drawn eighteen months previously, for which I had never received any consideration—which had been obtained under false pretences—and which the holder in March last agreed never should be presented for payment, if I would abstain from making known the circumstances under which it was obtained, and not go before the grand jury to ask an indictment for *swindling*. Upon this assurance, I left the country, knowing that the note in question would fall due in a few days; but I made no provision for its payment, in the full conviction that the certainty of indictment and punishment would prevent any use being made of it. But in this I was mistaken. It appears that a prominent political opponent in Albany heard of the existence of the note, obtained possession of it, endorsed and lodged it in the Bank of Albany for collection, caused it to be regularly protested when due, and sent it to England for prosecution.

I was in London from the time of the coronation until a short time previous to the sailing of the Great Western. The son of the President of the United States was there at the same time, the associate of Princes and Nobles, and treated with a degree of courtesy and attention of which, in common with every American, I was proud, viewing, as I did, the signal distinction with which he was received by the Queen, as evidence of her respect for the U. S. During this period, I little dreamed that he was in any way connected with a contemplated proceeding against me, having in view my incarceration in a foreign prison; and you may imagine my surprise when in Bristol, and on the evening previous to the sailing of the Great Western, I was arrested at the suit of the City Bank of Albany, upon a process issued out of the King's Bench, and order to hold me to bail, procured by the affidavit of JOHN VAN BUREN, the son of the President of the United States.

On learning from the Sheriff's officer that he was directed to require bail to the amount of one thousand pounds sterling, and knowing no person to whom I could apply in Bristol, I at once proposed that he should post to London with me where I could procure the bail required, and by hard posting get back to Bristol in time to save my passage in the Great Western. But I was then told—and the officer exhibited a feeling on the occasion which did honor to his humanity, that by the law, no bail could be received except a freeholder of the city of Bristol—that from the manner in which the suit had been commenced there was no escape from its severe penalties, and that I must find such bail among entire strangers, or immediately be consigned to a prison!

I will not attempt to portray my feelings. To be thus kidnapped into prison in a foreign land, and that too by the affidavit of the son of the Chief Magistrate of my country, was well calculated to excite in my bosom a degree of indignation which cannot well be described. But there was no time to be wasted in the indulgence of reflections upon the character of the proceeding, or the deep disgrace in which it involved my persecutors. Bail, immediate, local and satisfactory bail, or the cell of a foreign prison was the alternative presented me as the suitable punishment of an opponent of Martin Van Buren. Let any man of the slightest sensibility imagine what would be his feelings thus situated, and he will find no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, that even the prospect of incarceration in a foreign prison did not appear more appalling to me than the alternative of applying for aid to one upon whom I had no claims, and to whom I was only known in consequence of his having extended to me the hospitalities of his table. But it was due to myself and family to make the application—and Robert Bright, Esq. of Bristol, with a degree of promptness which evinced the generous and noble character of the man, on the simple assurance that he should not suffer, gave the requisite bail, and thus completely thwarted this well planned scheme to disgrace a political opponent.

Of the conduct of Mr. Bright and of my never-to-be-eradicated feelings of gratitude, this is no place to speak. Those who can appreciate true nobleness of character, will require no prompting to estimate his value and my gratitude—nor can any honest American fail to appreciate an act which, in point of fact, was a compliment to the American character—for my only claim on his liberality consisted in my being an American.—Suffice it to say, that the Great Western on her next trip will take out the full amount of the claim, to be deposited for the protection of my bail—but as the law of this State is applicable to the case in the English courts, not a dollar will my persecutors ever recover, while they have the mortifying reflection of knowing that their schemes to injure me abroad have been most signally defeated, and all concerned in it as signally disgraced.

I have thus given you the facts of the case.—Whether John Van Buren took the note to England with him, or whether it was subsequently sent to him, or whether he was or was not the authorized agent of the holder of the note, and by him directed to commence the suit in London, instead of Bristol, I do not know, and of course will not pretend to say. It may be as the Argus would insinuate, that he has acted exclusively as a volunteer in this dirty business, but I should imagine that this, instead of mitigating, is rather calculated to increase the odium which should attach to any one in thus loaning himself to the persecution of a countryman in a foreign land.—The facts speak for themselves, and I leave to others to draw their own conclusions, as to the conduct of this son of our Executive and the nature of the undertaking between him and his immediate political associates in regard to the manner, the time, and the place of my arrest upon a note obtained by admitted fraud. Smarting under the attempt to disgrace me, and feeling that the worthless American who was then receiving the most marked attentions of the British Court as a representative of my country, was in fact more fitted for employment in the purlieus of the London Police, I did not hesitate in attributing his conduct to a deep-laid plan on the part of my political enemies, in the prosecution of which the son of the Executive was the mere tool. Under these circumstances, I wrote him the enclosed letter, in which, if the Argus is to be credited, I did injustice to my persecutor here and did not hold in sufficient contempt the judgment and discretion of the weak young man who, it would now appear, volunteered his services to punish a political opponent of his father by endeavoring to incarcerate him in a Foreign Prison. I care not on which horn of the dilemma the Argus may think it convenient to place the son of the Executive. In either case, he at best is most effectually disgraced in the estimation of all honorable men. Very truly your friend,

J. WATSON WEBB.

STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN,
Bristol Channel, July 21st, 1838.

To John Van Buren, Esq.—SIR: It is to me at all times a painful duty, to be the harbinger of bad news; but I leave you to determine whether I am labouring under such a misfortune at the present time, when you learn that I am am about to apprize you of the entire failure of your attempt to prevent my sailing in the Great Western, by causing my arrest and imprisonment in a land of strangers, at the very moment of my intended departure.

I will do you the justice, however, to say, that the failure of your plan is in no way attributed either to your want of zeal or legal information; and I shall take an early opportunity to apprise your employers that you have discharged your duty to them in a manner which, while it cannot fail to put the most unscrupulous minion of the law to the blush, will as certainly receive the cordial approbation of your unprincipled political associates in the United States. I shall apprize them that instead of arresting me in London, where I had "troops of friends" ready and willing to become my bail, thus preventing the possibility of disgracing a political opponent by casting him in a foreign prison, you very wisely deferred the commencement of your suit till the eve of my departure from England, and until I had arrived in a strange city, where, being unknown, you had every reason to believe that I must of necessity be imprisoned, for a time at least, and that the Great Western would arrive in America, announcing that the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, for having dared to expose the character of the administration of Mar in Van Buren, had by his son been cast into a prison in England, as a terror to all political opponents.

Your legal information advised you of the fact, that if arrested in the city of Bristol, none other than a freeholder of the same country could be my bail; and consequently, if among entire strangers, I could not find such an one willing to be my bail for near six thousand dollars, I must inevitably be imprisoned! and knowing this, I must frankly accord you the high credit of having acted in a manner which entitles you to the warmest approbation of your employers. Sir, you deserve more than common gratitude or ordinary fees at their hands; for I cannot believe that at your age, you could have pursued such a course towards a countryman of whose hospitality you have heretofore partaken, and who within a few weeks has borne such testimony in your behalf to a gentleman in London, as I have reason to know added somewhat to your comfort and pleasure, without some little compunctions of conscience, and a deep sense of shame at the character of your employment.

Rest assured, therefore, that I shall make it my duty to apprise your principals how faithfully you have laboured in their service, and at the same time shall disseminate as widely as possible the character of your new employment, and your readiness to make almost any sacrifice that can be conceived, in order to accomplish the designs of your employers. If I rightly understand your position, an important branch of your business will be, to bear testimony to the signatures of those merchants, editors, and others, who having been ruined by the conduct of our rulers, may unwittingly trust themselves on this side of the Atlantic. The more cynical portion of the public may exclaim against the idea of the son's fattening upon the distresses produced by the recklessness and political subserviency of the father; and there may be those who would look upon money thus acquired, as the wages of prostitution, but fortunately for your peace of mind, you have already demonstrated your contempt for such old fashioned considerations, and illustrated the truth of the adage, that "the labourer is worthy of his hire." I congratulate you, sir, on your new vocation, and upon your peculiar fitness for the discharge of its duties; and as I cannot but feel a deep interest in the success of one in whose father's political advancement I was somewhat instrumental, permit me to suggest the propriety of his furnishing you with fac similies of the signatures of all the merchants in the United States who have been ruined by his administration of the public affairs. Through the medium of his pliant tool at the head of the Treasury Department, he can doubtless do this with little trouble to himself, and I cannot doubt but you would much rather found your affidavits of the genuineness of the signatures of your victims on such data, than, as in my case, upon a friendly note of invitation to partake of the hospitalities of my table, at a period when I was exerting wl as little influence I possessed in advancing the political fortunes of your father.

Yours, &c.
J. WATSON WEBB.

The Son of the President in England.—It was well said, by an astute and sententious political writer, that there are some private wrongs which interest the whole community quite as widely as the most flagitious offences against the entire body of society. To this class of private wrongs certainly belongs the transaction whose detail is so nervously given in the letters published to-day from Col. Webb, the Editor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. Young Mr. Van Buren, with a reputation for some talent, is a vain conceited coxcomb whose *mustache* was evidently the chiefest object of his care. But, light and frivolous as is his character, it is evident that he possesses a heart overflowing with the bitterest political rancor. His attempt to cast Col. Webb into prison in England is utterly indefensible and cannot but excite the strongest indignation against him in the breast of every man whose heart is truly American. The prosecution of an American citizen for debt, in a foreign land, when he was about to embark for his own country, was, of itself, an act of fiendish malice; but that the Son of the President of the United States should be the agent in the transaction reflects upon him ineffaceable disgrace. Of Col. Webb this is, perhaps, a proper place to speak. With many constitutional foibles, the result of an ardent and excitable temperament, he is a man of a noble, generous, and we believe, truly chivalric spirit. His active enterprise has done more for the advancement of the American press than that of any other man connected with it in the Union, and his bold and independent character has imparted extraordinary influence to his paper. He speaks, upon all public questions, with unreserved candour and frankness, and maintains his own opinions with ability as well as boldness. In his private relations he is warm-hearted, hospitable, and urbane. His deportment in England was uniformly that of a well bred gentleman, who was accustomed and entitled to the attentions of people of rank and fashion. The attempt to mortify and degrade such a man was the last extreme of dastardly meanness. It stamps its author, we are sorry to say, with the most unquestionable characteristics of a despicable, contemptible and craven spirit.

Baltimore Chronicle.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

The cultivation of the Mulberry is not only becoming a subject of great interest in the United States generally, but in this immediate section of the country. Many are already engaged in planting the *Morus Multicaulis*, and snug profits have already been realized. We hail its cultivation, however, as the first measure of introducing the silk factory among us, and of establishing that branch of business firmly in our Borough. The soil of the neighboring country is admirably adapted to the rearing of the tree, while the town of Norfolk presents advantages for the location of factories unequalled, we believe, by any other place in the Union. With proper energy and spirit, Norfolk might accomplish in the silk business what Paisley, Glasgow, Dundee, Birmingham and Manchester have done and are now doing in other departments of industry. Let it be remembered that the brisk linen manufacture of Scotland is from a raw material obtained from Russia, and ought we not to make an effort, with the mulberry and the silkworm at our doors, to follow such a good example?

The silk business is destined to become one of the most important branches of American industry. As late as 1795, England imported her cotton fabricks from India, and until the commencement of this century, imported all her cotton from Egypt and India. The introduction of steam into the factory enabled England to engage in making cotton fabricks, which she soon exported to India, and sold at lower prices than those for which Indian manufactures could be procured. The whole cotton manufacture was thus engrossed by Great Britain, until the United States entered the market. But our own history furnishes an example of the prompt and profitable introduction of an article which is now the great medium of American exchange; we mean cotton. As late as 1793, when Mr. Jay negotiated the famous British Treaty, that eminent man, who penned the most able of the revolutionary state-papers, and who resigned his office as Chief Justice of the United States to enable him to embark on his mission, was ignorant of the existence of cotton as an article of export from the United States; and at this day the reader need not be told of the value of that "great and specie paying bank" of the South. There is strong ground to believe that the Mulberry is destined to work a revolution as thorough as that wrought by Cotton, and experience has shown that the climate of the South is most congenial to the production of this valuable tree. Let our citizens persevere in their zeal, and they need not envy the wandering Southron on the banks of the Red River or the Colorado. We refer to the following article from the *Silk Grower*, on the mode of preserving Mulberry trees through the winter, which may be found useful to a certain extent in our climate:

"Many persons who desire to engage in the cultivation of the Morus Multicaulis, are deterred from purchasing trees in the fall, when they can be bought from 20 to 40 per cent. cheaper than in the spring, through fear that they may not be able to preserve them until the planting season. Keeping the Morus Multicaulis through the winter, with perfect safety and with trifling expense, is an easy matter. The trees may be kept in a cellar, with dry earth about their roots, or they may be laid down horizontally on the ground in layers two feet thick, and be covered with dry sand. Both these modes are perfectly safe, and will answer the purpose. We, however, prefer another method, which is as follows: Dig a pit in the ground from two to three feet deep, according to the length of the trees—tie the trees loosely in bundles of fifty or one hundred each, and place them in the pit, roots downward, near together, fill the space between the bundles with earth, so as nearly to cover the tops of them. We prefer this method because it is less labor than the others, and equally safe. It should be understood that we now speak of the manner of preserving trees of one summer's growth to be planted for propagation. Those who may desire to obtain trees, will no doubt best consult their own interest by purchasing in October and November, should holders be willing to sell at that season, as they can be procured cheaper, and there are then better assortments to select from. The many applications we are every week receiving for the Morus Multicaulis, to be delivered the ensuing fall, and the generous prices that purchasers are willing to pay, have induced a belief that the supply of trees will by no means equal the demand, and that it will not be possible to procure them next spring unless at extravagant prices. It is true that there are many of the Morus Multicaulis now growing in this vicinity, but not half the number that were expected by those who are engaged in their culture, and greatly as the trees increase in number, the purchasers multiply in a much larger ratio. The public are well satisfied that our country can produce silk in abundance, that the Chinese Mulberry is every thing that its friends claim for it, and that its propagation will be a good business for at least 20 years to come."

Catch Him! Catch Him!—We learn from the Western Reserve Chronicle, that Abraham Jarvis, the Van Buren postmaster at Hartsgrove, Ashtabula county, Ohio, one of the noisiest and busiest Locofocos in the State, has run away with all the public money in his possession. He is advertised as having probably made for Texas. Our sub-Treasury system is a capital thing for that young Republic. It is transferring to her, through the agency of our absconding postmasters all the public revenue of our country.

Lou. Journal.

How the Election was carried in Maine.—The Bangor Whig of the 22nd contains the following paragraph, which throws some light on the recent election in Maine:

At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Dover, in and for the county of Piscataquis, two loco-foco Selectmen were indicted for receiving illegal votes. An indictment was also found at the same term of said Court against the Selectmen of the town of Shirley for the same offence.

Joseph Bonaparte (Count de Survilliers.)—Many of our readers will be glad to learn that this estimable gentleman, with his suite, were passengers in the Philadelphia Packet Ship, Capt. Morgan, which arrived on Saturday night. He has so many friends in this country, that whenever he comes here, he will be most heartily welcomed.

N. Y. Express.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

TO THE FRIENDS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT IN N. CAROLINA.

We have, for some time past, strenuously striven to awaken the people of N. Carolina, to the absolute necessity of adopting some liberal and judicious system of internal improvement. Such a course is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of that honorable position among our sister States to which we may generously aspire, and to which nature justly entitles us. Who wills it otherwise, who would not exert all the energies of mind and body to attain it! The time has passed when the humblest individual may listlessly fold his arms, and regard with quiet indifference, the great stride with which the spirit of internal improvement is traversing the Union. There is no choice left us, we must either move onward to a glorious destiny, or we must retrograde to the lowest depths of political degradation. And when we have sunk into nothingness and decay, we will still be pointed at, not in mockery, but in sadness, as a deplorable example of the consequences of inaction, and the dangers of permitting opportunities, glorious, golden opportunites, to pass by unimproved. We have raised our feeble voice to prevent the realization of so gloomy a destiny. We have called upon the Press and patriot to aid us, and we now say what is to be done should be done quickly. In furtherance of our object we will again revert to the port of Wilmington.

In enumerating the advantages of Wilmington as a place of trade, and in endeavoring to set forth her commercial importance to the State of North Carolina, we may have omitted many things which are calculated to have great weight in directing the conclusion of the public mind. If we have, we hope abler pens may be enlisted in so noble an undertaking, and the greatest interests of N. Carolina may be portrayed in a manner that will quicken the dormant energies of the State. If our weakness should be attended by such a result, we will only regard it as the cause of eliciting the strength of others.

We mentioned in our former numbers that Wilmington is situated upon the Cape Fear River, thirty miles from its mouth, where is formed what is known as the main bar. Over this, vessels drawing 14 feet may pass, an allowance of 2 feet being made for the swell. This is about the quantity of water upon the bar of the Mississippi, which however, is distant from New Orleans 110 miles—down the most tortuous stream we have ever navigated.

Twenty miles from Wilmington is the New Inlet, where vessels drawing 12 feet may cross. A fact connected with this latter which should not be overlooked is, that vessels bound to Europe or to the northern parts of our country which go to sea over it, thereby avoid the dangers of passing the *Frying pan shoals*. Let it be borne in mind too, that by a proper expenditure of means and labor upon its limestone foundation, any depth of water may be obtained which may be thought desirable to make Wilmington a port equal to all the wants of North Carolina. These at least are the views of scientific and practical men. If these circumstances be clearly explained to the General Government there can be no doubt that effectual means will be immediately taken to remove every obstacle.

We have already stated that since the commencement of operations by the Government, the river has been deepened from 10 to 13 feet, and the quantity of water is continually increasing. The channel is broader, deeper, and straighter than it was; and its width, depth, and straightness is becoming greater. As an evidence of this, the system of lightering, which was once found profitable, is now entirely abandoned, and vessels are no longer subjected to the expense of going below the flats before completing their cargoes, and employing small craft to effect this end.—This fact is one of great weight, and should be allowed to have full effect.

Our wharves are ample, but they may be still more enlarged and improved.

We have already stated the character and quantity of produce which can be obtained in our market, and this may and will be very much increased. One planter remarked the other day, that since the enjoyment of railroad facilities, his neighborhood alone would increase the quantity of cotton for market this year, 500 bales.

Our tonnage will be found, upon reference to the proper documents, to be greater than Richmond and Petersburg combined, nearly equal to that of Norfolk, and not very far below the tonnage of Charleston. The number of vessels that entered our harbor during the last year, as furnished by the Harbour Master, is 466. These are established facts tending to show the commercial advantages of Wilmington which cannot be overthrown. Yet how many are there of our citizens and law givers, who are ignorant on the subject; and to what fatal results to the prosperity of N. C. does this lead! We hope that public attention may no longer sleep—that the subject may occupy the serious attention of the Convention which meets in December, and that the fostering care of the State will be given by our next Legislature to a port, which deserves not to languish from neglect.

All who have had an opportunity of forming correct opinions, and all others should be regarded as worthless, know, the health of Wilmington has been improving for the last twenty years, and still continues to improve. Within that time we have had yellow fever but once, a disease, by the by, which never has existed among us but twice—in 1796, and 1821—and how many seaports are there that can say as much? And those contagious and infectious diseases which usually scourge a maritime community, have rarely ever made their appearance amongst us, and when they did, they have been very limited in their deadly ravages. The hospital is now and is generally tenantless. For this improvement in health many obvious reasons may be assigned, probably operating together with other mysterious causes which baffle human penetration. The greater attention to cleanliness in our streets, alleys, &c., the improved system of draining, may be numbered among the more obvious; of the invisible, we of course cannot speak wittingly. In this however all agree—however they may differ as to the causes—that the health of Wilmington is wonderfully improved within the two last years.

Anecdote.—An officer in the forty-fourth regiment, who had occasion, when in Paris, to pass one of the bridges across the Seine, had his boots, which had been previously well polished, dirted by a poodle-dog rubbing against them. He, in consequence, went to a man who was stationed on the bridge, and had them cleaned. The same circumstance having occurred more than once, his curiosity was excited, and he watched the dog. He saw him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well-polished boots, against which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that the shoe-black was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice; and after a little hesitation, he confessed that he had taught the dog the trick in order to procure customers for himself. The officer being much struck with the dog's sagacity, purchased him at a high price, and brought him to England. He kept him tied up in London some time, and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two, and then made his escape. A fortnight afterwards he was found with his former master, pursuing his old trade on the bridge.

Jesse's Gleanings of Natural History.

PETERSBURG, (VA.) OCT. 1.

Great Flood.—Before day-break of Saturday morning there fell here one of the heaviest rains ever known, and the consequent floods have caused much damage to public works and private property in Petersburg and the neighboring country. The large stone culvert which gives passage to the stream passing under Market, Bank, and Old streets, was quite too small for the violence of the torrent, and the water overflowed the lower parts of both Bank and Old streets several feet deep, filling all the cellars, and running over many of the floors above. The post office and reading-room on Bank street had 15 inches depth of water over their floors, which are elevated a little above the footway. It is supposed that the loss to the town, in the damage to culverts, streets, &c. will not be less than $5,000, and the losses of individuals will be much more. The large brick tobacco factory of J. L. Moore, Esq. on the side of the Bank street culvert, is partly washed away, and much of the remainder of the building must come down.

No mail came from north or south for 36 hours, showing that *somewhere* the railroads had been rendered impassable. On the Richmond and Petersburg, we have since heard, there was some undermining of a stone culvert, and, as all the common road-bridges on Swift creek are swept off, there is still no land communication between this place and Richmond. However, by yesterday evening, our energetic postmaster had arranged a new route for the great northern and southern mail, (and, consequently, for the travellers which accompany it,) by the way of the new railroad to City Point, and by steamboat thence to Richmond. This arrangement will continue for the short time which may be necessary to open again the railroad to Richmond. No serious injury, nor any to affect the safety or speed of travel on the City Point railroad, the Petersburg and Roanoke, or the Greensville railroad, up to last evening, (30th,) when the floods were subsiding.

On the Raleigh and Gaston railroad the new work of the embarkments of course has been much washed, and several stone drains between Gaston and Littleton were washed up. This caused one passage of the train to be interrupted; but as there was an engine on each side, and these damages were soon repaired, the passage of the mail and travel were no longer obstructed. One more serious injury occurred in the washing away of a stone drain where the banks were 20 feet high. This is expected to be repaired (for the safe passage of the train) on this day, (Oct. 1st.) These particulars we learn from the chief engineer of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company, F. M. Garnett, Esq. who arrived last night in the train from Henderson, (43 miles south of the Roanoke.) The cost of complete repairs of the damage of this road will not be considerable.—*Advertiser.*

We understand by a letter from a friend in Halifax, North Carolina, of October 2d, that a great quantity of rain fell in that place, causing considerable damage. A Bridge on the Halifax side of the river, over which the cars pass, was swept away.—The river had been rising for some time, and it was feared that the low grounds would be overflowed, and a considerable quantity of corn destroyed.—Most of the Bridges on the Creeks had also been swept away.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The drafts of "J. B Randolph, acting Treasurer of the United States," upon the Monster, are now in circulation. The American publishes one this evening to the amount of $14,000, payable at sight. Thus, while the Government *kicks* the Monster in public, it *kisses* him in secret. "Bank and Biddle" does to fool fools with; but the Government is no fool. What, says a friend at my elbow, will the Richmond Enquirer say to such a draft. What! exclaims another, why he will cry "Bank and Biddle" as lustily as ever. He is an old soldier, and knows how to scare sucking babes in old Virginia. This, however, is but a piece of the Government *tomfoolery* of preaching and practice.

Our collector of all the revenue of this great commercial emporium takes bank bills, bank checks, and bank drafts every day for duties, and every day makes his immense deposite in bank; and Mr. Calhoun is gravely talking in the South as on a matter of life and death of the monstrous danger of all this!

The Great Western brought 6,750 letters; the Poland from Havre, 2,000. The Journal of Commerce estimates the receipts of the last trip of the Great Western to be $27,860.—*Cor. of the Nat. Int.*

A LIST OF LOCO FOCO MAXIMS.

"The President makes and unmakes the officers under the Government. They want his patronage and he wants their votes." Vide Benton and Van Buren's report.—"The President may, and in the current of human affairs *will be against the people.*"

Ibid.

"The spoils belong to the victors;" vide Gov. Marcy's speech.

"Patronage is not a thing local and circumscribed. It *seeks* every little ramification into which it can by any possible means insinuate itself. It is like the progress of a cancer in the human body—it seizes every vein and artery, one after another." Vide Gen. Sanders's speech.

For a Congressional Committee to attempt to examine into the affairs of the different Executive Departments at Washington was "worse than the Spanish Inquisition." Vide Gen. Jackson's Message.

If you want a newspaper as the organ of the Executive Government, employ as an editor "a fellow that will "go the whole," who is troubled with no principles upon any subject." Vide Gen. Houston's report.

If you want an editor who has an *uncompromising* hostility to the constitutionality and expediency of a Bank of the United States, employ F. P. Blair, who owed the Bank $20,744 36, and who *compromised* it by giving "a Clerk's fee bill, amounting to $37 42, and a note on a gentleman by the name of Gratz, for $200, say together $237 42!!!" Vide Bond's speech.

The people can judge for themselves how far these maxims are consistent with the genius of a Republican Government, that has for its support nothing but the virtue and patriotism of her citizens. The maxims here proclaimed exhibit all the corruptions of royalty, divested of its advantages.

Balt. Chronicle.

Alabama Banks.—It is stated in the New York Courier, on the authority of letters from the South, that the recent Convention of the Alabama banks had dissolved without fixing a day for resumption. Two of the Mobile banks were in favor of fixing the first day of January, but they found no support in the Convention.—*National Intelligencer.*

Algernon Sidney Thurston, Esq. formerly of Louisville, has been appointed Attorney General of the Texan Republic.

Illinois.—The last number of the Illinois [illegible] contains the official returns of the [illegible] Governor. The aggregates are as follows:

For Carlin, Administration,	[illegible]
Edwards, Whig,	[illegible]
Administration majority,	[illegible]

Less than 1,000 in 60,000 votes—a majority, indeed. In 1832 the [illegible] majority was 8,715; in 1836 it was [illegible] to 2,983; and now, in 1838, it is [illegible] According to this scale of downward [illegible] gression, what will it be in 1840?

National Intelligencer.

If the Whig papers of Philadelphia [illegible] the signs aright, the Whig party [illegible] prospect of carrying their candidate, [illegible] Ritner. The National Gazette of [illegible] afternoon says: "As far as the [illegible] lections already ascertained are [illegible] the complexion of the vote for Governor, the Whigs have abundant reason for [illegible] lation, and the strongest assurances of [illegible] umphant success. We have paid some [illegible] tention to the state of parties in Pennsylvania, and our sober impression is that Governor Ritner will be re-chosen by [illegible] ample majority."

The U. S. Gazette, too, of Tuesday adds to its opinion of Monday the following: "The truth is evident, and cannot be concealed. The State has declared for Joseph Ritner as plainly as a declaration can be made at a primary election. Every mail from the West brings additional proof that the People are not satisfence of their own rights, and in support Ritner and the cause of the nation. We invite attention to the list of returns we have already given—they decide the feeling possible."

The Richmond Enquirer quotes the following from one of President Jackson's messages, to show that he was against Constitutional Treasury, and in favor of lodging the public money in banks for discounts:

"It is against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasures of the country. To take from the People the right of self-defence, arms, and put their weapons of defence into the hands of a standing army, would scarcely be more dangerous to their liberties than to permit the Government to accumulate an immense amount of treasure beyond the supplies necessary for its legitimate wants. Such a treasure would be sure to be employed at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition."

The President returned to the Seat of Government yesterday, from his visit to the Virginia Springs, we are glad to learn, in excellent health.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

By the steamboat Poinsett, Capt. [illegible] from Garey's Ferry, we have received the following interesting intelligence from our attentive correspondent.

Savannah Georgian.

FORT KING, (F. F.) Sept. 15.

Dear Sir: One hundred Tallahassee Indians in at Tampa Bay, negociating with Gen. [illegible] in whom they have the utmost confidence. Micksaukies have sent in a message to the commanding General, requesting him to grant them a "talk" and the result of which will, no doubt, be that they will consent to emigrate.

The Indians in the vicinity of Pease Creek have also signified that they are anxious for a talk, and in less than six months, we have reason to believe, all the hostiles will have left the country.

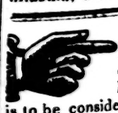
FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

For the purpose of giving our distant readers some idea of the importance of New Orleans in a commercial point of view, we have made a synopsis from "Levy's annual statement," by which it appears that there were received in this city, from the interior during the last year,

750,000	bales of Cotton.
40,000	hogsheads tobacco.
310,000	barrels Flour.
50,000	hogsheads Molasses.
150,000	barrels Pork.
12,000	hogsheads Bacon.
5,500	hogsheads Hams.
50,000	cwt bulk Pork.
550,000	kegs Lard.
50,000	pieces Bagging.
50,000	coils Rope.
270,000	barrels Corn.
400,000	bushels do.
10,000	barrels Beef.
310,000	pigs Lead.
50,000	barrels Whiskey.
25,000	barrels Rum.
100,000	barrels Coal.
3,000	bales Buffalo Robes.
20,000	bales Hay.
20,000	Hides.
3,000	pack deer Skins.
2,000	kegs Shot.
600	bales Furs.
2,000	tons pig Iron.
500	casks Flaxseed.
400	barrels linseed Oil.
500	barrels castor Oil.
2,000	bales Spanish Moss.
600,000	Staves.
25,000	barrels Alpps.
3,000	bbls. Corn Meal.
500	casks Cheese.
1,800	barrels Cider.
800	boxes Candles.
25,000	barrels Oats.
15,000	barrels potatoes.

The above list contains only the [illegible] articles, and such, too, as arrived in [illegible] and flat boats, that made their [illegible] public. In many instances, large [illegible] arrived, of which no account was taken. We have enumerated enough, however, to produce, at ordinary prices, the enormous sum of seventy-five millions of dollars, and to convince the most incredulous that "*the country is not quite ruined*" yet.

Sickness in the West.—The La Porte County (Ind.) Whig of Sept. 15th says that sickness prevails to an alarming extent throughout the whole northern part of Indiana, and in fact throughout Illinois and Michigan. The sickness is attributed to the continued dry and sultry weather. The brooks have been dried up, and the [illegible] have fallen several inches, leaving on the margins an immense quantity of vegetable matter to decompose in the sun, thus generating miasma, sickness and death.



THE FALL TERM in [illegible] aldson Academy will commence on the 10th of October. By the laws of the School, no individual is to be considered a member till his tuition is paid. Board can be had in a house near the academy at two dollars and twenty-five cents per week. A few individuals can be accommodated in the family of the Principal, at three dollars per week, including all expenses, or two dollars and fifty cents per week, exclusive of washing and lights.

Sept. 20, 1838. 12-[illegible]

MARYLAND ELECTION.

e result of this election has been fa- e to the Whigs, as far as heard from. ltimore the majority of Mr. Steele, hig candidate for Governor was 117 majority of the Whig candidates for e and Assembly was 163. The whole er of votes polled in the city was 12,- which fell short 1,050 of the registered . This deficiency may have been ned, in part, by the excessive riots, ch we have verbal accounts, and the s obstructions interposed in some of rds to the approach of Whig voters. e of the polls, we understand, the took possession, and kept it until e o'clock in the day; and it was not the sheriff and high constable, backed large force, arrived and cleared a for the citizens, that a Whig vote mitted to be given. A judge of in one of the wards, we learn, will ecuted for conniving at this violence nother unlawful proceedings. The istration party, we observe, polled e as many votes as they had pre- e registered—assuming that they dis- their full strength in opposition to ntry law; so that the deficient 1,050 be set down as nearly all Whigs.

e Chronicle thus announces the vic- n Baltimore:

e Whigs of Baltimore have covered them- all over with glory! After one of the most ordented and violent struggles which have curred at any election, the Whigs have their whole ticket in this city by an majority of 156! We have only time to ulate the noble, the invincible Whigs of the the glorious triumph they have achieved, ur to the Whigs of the Union that never victory more gallantly won, or more despe- contested by their opponents. We cannot e in this morning's paper, or detail the of violence which occurred, and which ted at one time to destroy all hope of our To-morrow we shall detail, in full, these ts."

e annexed note, from the editor of the ticle, as well as the above reference trages," goes to confirm our verbal unts of the riotous scenes of the day following night:

e undersigned returns the fervid thanks of ful heart to the chivalrous Whigs by whom ce was protected, last night, from threatened ce and sack: and to Cols. O'Donnell and Lieut. Col. Pinckney, Majors Jameson and s, Capts. Robb and Cooney, Lieuts. Barroll ant, and their respective corps, who, at one in the morning, at ten minutes' notice, bled and dispersed the mob by whom the ful citizens in front of his office were re- ly assailed. He also presents his thanks to riff, who on this occasion displayed the qualities for his responsible office. No regret more deeply than the undersigned essity for such protection; but every peace- zen will perceive, in the promptness with it was rendered, the security which he now s in Baltimore against the violence of the He will take an early occasion to lay be- e Public the history of the last day and -day and night full of all the horrors that to the usurped dominion of insubordination ."

NEILSON POE.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

ever, during our whole editorial career city, now reaching to a quarter of a ry, have we beheld such scenes as dis- f the election yesterday. Every spe- of stratagem, fraud, and violence was ed to by our opponents, during the in order to defeat the will of the ma- of the people; and at night the peace city was disturbed by bands of ruffi- exasperated by defeat, and smarting the failure of their atrocious schemes. polls in the wards in which the Loco had the greatest strength, were taken ssion of, at an early hour, by gangs of radoes, who occupied the door ways, aded the passages, and used every s (unfortunately, with too much effect) vent the Whig votes from being taken. was particularly the case in the 1st, th, 10th, 11th and 12th wards. The ct of several of the judges of the elec- was most reprehensible; and called upon them the strong censure of every who had any regard for the maintenance edom, and independence in the exer- f the elective right. So far from aid- secure the voters in the quiet and ve exercise of this inestimable fran- as it was their bounden duty to do. terposed obstructions, in addition to ficulties created by the violent con- of the partizans around the polls. We stand that the most excellent arrange- were made at the polls in the Seventh . to facilitate the voting. Artificial es constructed of strong boards had erected, and also convenient places e challengers. The Van Buren judges ptorily ordered these to be removed, clared that, otherwise, the election d not go on! The conduct of the Van judges in some of the other wards ll more extraordinary. They took kets of their own partisans, over the of the Whigs who were nearer to and by their whole proceedings encour- the disorderly persons around the polls work of obstruction. But we shall to this subject hereafter. There can doubt that many of the aged and in- mong our patriotic Whigs were pre- d by these exhibitions of violence from ting their votes.

e scenes of the night were still worse hose of the day. Several thousands g citizens were peaceably assembled in of the Chronicle Office awaiting with pa- and exemplary order, the intelligence of ults in the different wards. Never have we large a body of men conduct themselves ch perfect decorum. About midnight they ssailed by a band of the ruffians of the party ickbats and other missiles, and several mus- d pistols were fired, one of which took ef- pon a worthy citizen, who was borne off se- injured. The Whigs stood their ground and succeeded in driving back their assail- The Loco Focos then supplied themselves uch missiles and bludgeons as the streets wing-supporters could furnish, and many of having fire-arms, they renewed the attack. several skirmishes, in which they were re- by the Whigs, the Mayor was waited upon, by the Whigs, the Mayor was waited upon, could not be found—the Judges were sought ut the search was equally unsuccessful; and two magistrates granted a requisition for olunteer Corps, who gallantly repaired to ne of disorder and violence, and dispersed ters.

sh in the Cape Fear.—The late pow- rains have caused an uncommon rise e Cape Fear River. We hear its low- are flooded with water, and that many ing crops of corn will be ruined.

Wilmington Advertiser.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1838.

The Editor of the Observer has returned to his home and his duties, after an absence more protracted than any in which he has ever indulged himself since his residence in Fayetteville. He returns, he trusts, with renovated mental and physical faculties, better prepared to resume those labors in furtherance of what he believes to be the cause of his country, which have been so acceptably and kindly performed for him during his absence.

It may be expected that he will, on this occasion, notice the slanderous personal attack made on him during his absence, through the North Carolina Journal. On this subject he has but little to say. Perfectly satisfied with the expression of sentiment, not only by his friends, but by the decent portion of his political opponents, he leaves the slanderers, (as well of the *dead* as of the living,) to the comfort of their own reflections, and to the scorn and contempt of all honest and honorable men. The creatures have the merit, (no slight one with many of their party,) of having invented as vile a slander as was ever conceived by falsehood or uttered by malignity. It has, however, failed of its purpose. The assailed feels pride in saying, that he has never received stronger marks of the attachment of his friends, embracing nearly all in this community whose friendship is worth possessing. Equally unsuccessful has been this latest of a series of systematic efforts to injure the character and contract the circulation of the "Observer." Envious of its success, and dreading its influence, no slanders have been too gross for the use of this depraved set. How far their purpose has been accomplished, may be judged from the facts, that its circulation has gone on increasing beyond the hopes even of its grateful proprietor,—that even within the last three months, usually the dullest of the year, it has had a voluntary accession of more than fifty new names, over and above all losses, that it now has a larger list than any paper in the State, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two at the seat of government; and that its issues are two or three times as great as those of the paper owned in part by these *honest* and *disinterested patriots*.

With such facts, the Editor is quite willing that the public should decide between him and his slanderers of the North Carolina Journal. The vipers may continue to "bite against a file," whilst he hopes ever to possess, *as heretofore*, that "moral courage" which restrains him from the commission of a heinous crime against the laws of God and man; and that "physical courage," which will enable him, *also as heretofore*, to defy all personal violence. When that shall be attempted, and he fails to meet it in a proper manner, it will be time for creatures who skulk behind an anonymous signature, to charge him with a want of "physical courage."

Since the above was in type, we have ascertained that *Alexander Johnson* and *Joseph Arey* profess to be the authors of the base slanders alluded to above. The latter is too well known in this community to require any further notice at our hands; and the former has shown that he is no better than his associate, by combining with him in such a dastardly and foul attack. But we doubt whether they are in reality the authors, notwithstanding their admission.—They are incompetent to the production of such a piece; and, having nothing that can be made responsible, it is very convenient for the real author to skulk behind their backs. *If* they *were* the authors, however, they must have been sadly in want of a trumpeter, since a considerable part of the article is devoted to a fulsome eulogy of their own characters. Witness the following:—The senior partner in this firm of Johnson & Arey thus modestly speaks of himself:—

"This attack upon the sheriff is a shameful and disgraceful outrage upon truth, and the citizens of this county are too sensible of his worth, and know too well his inflexible integrity to permit effusions emanating from so polluted a source as that of the "Observer" to impair their confidence in him."

The junior partner also has his turn, as follows:—

"This gentleman so courteously called "a fellow" is a citizen of our town, whose respectability stands upon a more permanent foundation than that of the Editor of the "Observer."

The late rise in the Cape Fear happened very opportunely for the trade of our town. A very large amount of goods, both for this place and the interior, have been brought up from Wilmington, and, together with the appearance of a large number of wagons in our streets, has given quite an appearance of animation to the town. We understand that the stocks of goods, especially of groceries, are abundant, of which our readers will have due notice, we doubt not, through our advertising columns.

The opinion generally prevails, that the river will not again be too low for navigation this season.

Cotton.—A small quantity of the new crop only has come to our market. Sales at 10 to 11 10. The quality is very good. At Augusta, Geo. the price for the new crop opened at about 10¾ to 12¾. At Charleston, 8 to 13½.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. D. Dowd, of Moore county, as a candidate for the appointment of Brigadier General of the 2d Division, 4th Brigade, of North Carolina Militia. He has held the appointment of Colonel Commandant for the last ten years; and we are requested to say, that if any other Colonel's Commission in the Brigade is of older date, he will cheerfully decline.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates from this town to the Southern Convention, which assembles on the third Monday of this month, in the City of Augusta:—

WARREN WINSLOW,	THO. N. CAMERON,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST,	LOUIS D. HENRY,
E. J. HALE,	THO. L. HYBART,
E. W. WILLKINGS,	JOHN D. ECCLES,
D. A. RAY,	W. J. ANDERSON.

The Georgia Election.—The prospect is fair, that the Van Buren party is at last thoroughly beaten in Georgia. The members of Congress are elected by General Ticket in that State, and in 64 counties, from which returns had been received at Augusta, up to Monday night last, the nine Whig candidates had an average majority of about 3000 votes. The lowest Whig candidate was 2539 votes ahead of the highest Loco Foco. In the same counties last year, Gilmer's majority over Schley, his Van Buren opponent, was 2906, and he, (Gilmer,) was elected by 762 votes.

As far as returns had come in of the elections for members of the Legislature, the State Rights or Whig party had elected 86, and the Vans 32.

Maryland Election.—The Baltimore papers of Saturday last, bring nearly all the returns, which render it almost certain that the Whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature, but probably have lost the Governor, by a majority of a few hundred votes. It is evident, from the accounts which we publish in another column, that the Governor's election has been carried by the most lawless acts of violence—such acts as must sooner or later, if there be any virtue in the people, drive from the ranks of the party the few decent and orderly citizens who still adhere to it.

The election of a majority of the Legislature is highly important, as securing the re-election of one of the present Senators in Congress, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The Voter's Qualification.—The Southern Citizen, which is edited by a gentleman of the Bar, agrees with our construction of the Constitution on the subject of the right of suffrage; and the Salisbury Watchman, which at first gave a decidedly different opinion, says in reply to the Southern Citizen:—

"After all, we confess there is difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The phraseology is extremely vague, and has been and will be liable to a variety of interpretations, until there is a judicial determination in the matter. We wish the question could be made and carried to the Supreme Court."

Charleston.—At the date of the last report from the Board of Health of Charleston, the yellow fever was rather on the increase, the deaths having been 9 more than during the preceding week.

New Orleans and Mobile appear to have become quite healthy again.

We are glad to perceive that the yellow fever no longer prevails in Alexandria.

In regard to health, no part of the Union has had greater reason for thankfulness, during the present year, than North Carolina. In almost every part of the State there is a freedom from even our accustomed visitation of bilious fever. This town especially, has been blessed with a remarkable exemption—to such a degree as has not been known for twenty years past.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

We ask the particular attention and reflection of our readers, to the communication signed "WILMINGTON." It suggests a scheme in finance which has been a good deal spoken of in this community of late, and which may lead to important results. That the State needs more Banking Capital, is an unquestioned proposition among mercantile men, and that it may be made subservient to the furtherance of great public improvements, is perhaps quite as obvious. It is a matter of great interest to the whole State, and deserves deliberate regard.

MR. EDITOR,—*Sir:*—The following proposition is submitted to the public for consideration:—that the next Legislature be memoralized to grant Banking privileges to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, with the condition that they the said Company shall subscribe for and take one thousand shares in the Fayetteville and Western Railroad. Should this proposition be favourably received, a plan will be proposed for carrying it into effect. If, on the contrary, objections should be raised, we will endeavor to meet them.

WILMINGTON.

Major C. L. Hinton, one of the Commissioners to sell the Cherokee lands, returned through this place on last Monday. He says that the sales amounted to upwards of $300,000, and that all the lands which had been surveyed were sold except about one thousand dollars worth.—The first quality of lands averaged about 16 dollars per acre. A good deal of the lower qualities sold at small prices. Major Hinton confirms the accounts heretofore received of the extensive marble quarries in this region. He thinks it of as fine a quality as that of which Conova's statue of Washington was made.

Salisbury Watchman.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The GREAT WESTERN left her moorings to the dock at the foot of Pike street, precisely at half past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and proceeded to sea. She has on board one hundred and twenty-five passengers, being all she could with any convenience accommodate. For some days past her agents have been compelled to refuse to receive any more passengers, numerous applications made to them, and a prem. offered on the established price of the passage.

She has also all the merchandize on freight she can carry, and we are informed a larger number of letters than she ever carried before. Besides the freight and passengers, she takes out 50,000 sovereigns, remitted no doubt, on account of the advanced rate of exchange.

The steamboats R L. Stevens and Passaic accompanied the Great Western down the Bay, filled with passengers, and the concourse of people on the wharves and Battery, collected to witness her departure, shewed that the public interest in the success of Atlantic steam navigation is no ways diminished.

We may certainly expect the Royal William steam ship from Liverpool, here on Sunday next.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27, 1838.

Mr. Walter, a member of the Mexican legation, has arrived in this city from Washington, on his to Mexico, by New Orleans. He is the bearer of a projet for a convention between the United States and Mexico, whereby it is believed that all our difficulties with that country will be soon amicably adjusted. The King of Prussia, it is understood, is to be appointed an umpire, before whom commissioners on the part of Mexico and the United States respectively shall appear, and present and discuss the claims and other matters at issue.

Progress of the Arts.—In 1834, a Steam Press was manufactured in England, which struck off one thousand printed sheets in an hour. This was thought at that time, to be the perfection of the art, and was so announced. But we recently saw a press at work in the Office of the National Intelligencer, which struck of 2500 sheets within the hour; and a late New York Courier and Enquirer states that that paper is printed on a Press which strikes off six thousand sheets an hour! This would really seem the "perfection of the art," when it is stated that, with the Presses now in common use in country Offices, 250 sheets, one hour with another, is considered good work.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, on Thursday the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Colton, JAMES C. DOBBIN, Esq Attorney at Law, of this town, to Miss LOUISA HOLMES, daughter of Gabriel Holmes, Esq. of Wilmington.

In this County, on Thursday last, by the Rev Mr. Mason, Mr. WILLIAM MITCHELL to Miss ELIZABETH A., eldest daughter of Wm G. McDaniel, Esq.

DIED,

At Wilmington, on the 4th inst. ANN ELIZA, only child of Jeremiah Lippitt, Esq. aged 23 months.

In Raleigh, on the 1st inst. JOHN D. infant son of Henry W. Miller, Esq.

Near Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 31st ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH LEAK, consort of Mr. Walter Leak, sen., aged 71 years. She was an acceptable member of the Methodist Church for a number of years previous to her death. Affectionate in her disposition, faithful in the discharge of her duty, and of a meek and quiet mind, she was beloved and respected by all that knew her. She was more; she was a Christian. Her hopes were built on the Rock of our salvation, and remained "seadfast and immoveable" in the hour of death.

"Ah! 'twas a storm: But does not move
The hopes that fasten on thy love.
It was an hour of pain: The voice
Of Jesus bids us still rejoice;—
His own Almighty arm *can* save,
Lean there and triumph o'er the grave."

[*Communicated.*

At his residence in Duplin county, after a short illness, on the 26th ult. Col. EDWARD A D. HILL, eldest son of Gen. W. L. Hill

In the death of the deceased his parents and friends have sustained an irreparable loss, and society a valuable member.

In Mr. Hill those qualities of the mind and heart were pre-eminent, which endeared him to his friends and acquaintances, which can never be obliterated from the memory The deceased was a gentleman of a highly cultivated mind and pleasing address, which rendered him one of the most popular gentlemen in the county of Duplin.

But those who knew him from his childhood up to the present period, can best appreciate his virtues; for in him principles of strict morality and respect for religious duties, were instilled to an extraordinary degree.

The demise of this excellent young man warns the gay and ambitious youth in the pursuit of pleasure and distinction, that there is an end of all things.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

In Mocksville on Tuesday 2d inst. Mr. WILLIAM McRORIE, aged about 75 years, a highly respectable citzien.

Near Lagrange, Tenn., on 16th ult., of congestive fever, EDWARD CRESS, a native of Pennsylvania, but a citizen of this town from his early boyhood until a few years ago. He was 34 years of age. Mr. Cress was very amiable and much beloved by his acquaintances. He has left a widow and four children, to deplore his loss.

Salisbury Watchman.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 6, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Tow Boats Nelson and Post Boy in tow, with Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Dry Goods, &c. for Henry L Myrover, Hart & Fuller, Taylor & Jessup, A. W. Steel, H. Loete, C. P. Mallett, Thomas S. Lutterloh, George B. Atkins, Hall & Johnson, James G. Cook & Co., Fountain Lain, John E. Patterson, Covington J. Orrell, Charles A. McMillan, E W. Willkings, Beverly Rose, Joseph Baker, Charles T. Haigh, Barnum Beach, G. W. & W. Draughon, E. J. Hale and Henry P. Peck, of this place; and for J. Sumner, J. O. Wallace, T. Lineback, R. Woody, Cress & Boger, J. Stirewalt & Co., W. & A. Stith, J. Crumpler & Co., George Brower, H. Tush, Brower & Parker, J. Council, T. Falls, J. & W. Murphy, Lash & Brothers, G. W. Johnson, J. Kirk and Clark & Co., of the interior.

Also, on the 3d, O'Hanlon's boat Glasgow, with Goods for C. J. Orrell, E. W. Willkings, C. A. McMillan, Miss Emmett, Yarbrough & Ray, M. N. Leary, M. R. Willkings, S. W. Tillinghast, C. T. Haigh, Hart & Fuller.

Also, on the 6th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Lady of the Lake in tow, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, George McNeill, Yarbrough & Ray, John Huske & Son, Charles A. McMillan, Robinson & Co., Boon, Caison & Co., Dr. B. Robinson, Gardner & McKethan, C. J. Orrell, Hart & Fuller, A. W. Steel, H. L. Myrover, of this place; and J. McKinnon, of Raleigh.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVED, Sept. 28th, schooner Undaunted, Jackson, from New York, to W H. Lippitt. Brig Adeline, Ward, from New York, to Dickinson & Morris.

Oct. 6, schr. Regulus, from New York.

CLEARED, 27th, Brig Lackawana, Lambert, for New York, by C. C. Stow.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 10.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2⅔ a $2¾
Corn,	85	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	17	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 9	Wheat, new	$1 37½
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Mrs. CATHARINE WARD will open School on the 15th inst., on Dick Street, at the House opposite the residence of Chas. T. Haigh, Esq.

October 8, 1838 14-3w

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

IS NOW RECEIVING, per Henrietta Company, the following articles—

10 HHDS. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGARS,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
20 do Laguira do,
60 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
30 do White Lead, part pure,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
30 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
50 bags Shot,
75 sides Sole Leather,
2 tons Castings, assorted,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,

Tea; Putty; Crockery, assorted for the Country Trade; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Hammers; Copperas; Madder; Bale Rope; Cotton Bagging, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

500 Sacks Liverpool SALT, which will be sold at the lowest Market price, for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
Hay Mount.

October 10, 1838. 14-3w

50 Bushels Herds' Grass SEED, well cleansed, and of superior quality.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber is receiving and has in Store—

10 hhds St Croix & Porto Rico SUGARS,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
100 sides Sole Leather,
80 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, from 1¼ to 10 inches,
25 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
10 " Bar Soap,
10 barrels Train Oil,
15 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
25 kegs White Lead, in oil,
250 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1½ tons Castings,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rope, Bagging, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Snuff, in bottles and bladders, Trace and Halter Chains, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, Lamp Black, Indigo, Madder, &c.

Constantly on hand,

A Stock of LIQUORS and WINES, consisting of
Madeira and Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Apple Brandy and Whiskey,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

H. L. MYROVER.

October 9, 1838. 14 1m

Valuable Land and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Richmond County, the undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at the times and places below stated, the following valuable property, viz:

At Wadesborough, on the 8th day of November next, 172 ACRES OF LAND, lying on both sides of the Falls or Narrows of the Yadkin River, including two and a half Shares out of six, of DOCKERY'S FISHERY.

Also, about 280 ACRES OF LAND in the vicinity of Wadesborough.

Likewise, will be sold, at the Gin House of John C McLaurin, in Richmond County, on the 10th day of November next, 500 ACRES OF LAND, lying 2 miles below Laurel Hill; and a likely

Family of Negroes,

Consisting of 3 Women and Children, 1 likely Boy about 18 years of age, and 1 Girl 14 years old

The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date. The Negroes for Cash.

JOHN C. McLAURIN,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Executors of Duncan McLaurin, dec'd.

Richmond County, Oct. 5, 1838. 14ts

PAPER.

FOR Sale at reduced prices, a quantity of Writing, Printing and Wrapping PAPER

SAM'L W TILLINGHAST.

October 9, 1838. 14:f

Notice.

ON the 6th ultimo there was lost between Mrs Nancy Patterson's (the place I live at) and the Mills of Salter Lloyd, Esq., a small red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which were one Note for $65 made payable to the Subscriber by Mr. James McNeill, of Sumter County, Ala., date not recollected.—One Note for $3 made by Capt. Neill McMillan, of Bladen County, payable to Mr. John Patterson, date not recollected. Other papers not recollected. In said Pocket Book there was a Silk Purse, in which was some change, how much not recollected. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for any of said Notes, as their payment is stopped. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of said Pocket Book to me, near Prospect Hall Post Office, Bladen County, N. C.

NEILL PATTERSON

Bladen County, October 4, 1838. 14-2w

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER.

[14-6m]

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser must take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony.*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

October, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS; therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics or aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills. No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LARGE

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838. 10tf

A CARD.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of a COMMISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Lumber, Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and the purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838. 123m

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Head-ache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds. Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous Certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.

August 27, 1838. 7tf

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution at Cheraw will commence on the first day of October, 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught, which comprises a complete English Education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing and Painting, including Maps of every division of the Globe, Needle work, including every variety of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Lace and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons, Work-bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread Cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Wax Work of every variety; the making of Fire Screens and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books, Materials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838. 6tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J. C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

A CARD.

MR. THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

February 20. E. J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

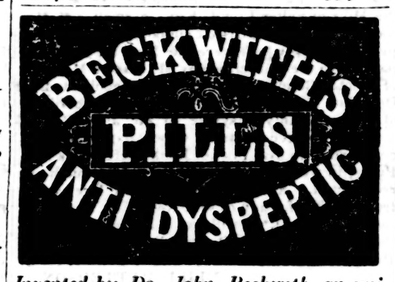
S. W. TILLINGHAST,

HAVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Stand of Thos. Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite the Hotel, renews the offer of his services in the **AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

He has now on hand for sale—

430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum do,
30 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' OIL,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18, 1838. 11tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos. Sandford & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S. W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838 6tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.

Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838. 9 3m

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

, The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

For Sale on Consignment.

50 Bbls. Country Whiskey.
30 do. Apple Brandy.
25 do. Peach do.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18. 7-tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW
WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my Summer Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

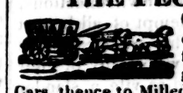
NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

[90] Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Latta & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown Lime,
50 kegs fine and common White Lead, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandiemen's Land; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home; Never Despair; American Almanac; Reading of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Convert; Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, at Lowell, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MARTIN.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large and

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, Shoes, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN [illegible]

January 3, 1838. 7tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at any place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is delivered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSONS.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway [illegible] on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailor.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired by its own limitation. E. W. Wilkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Hunter's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Sir Walter Scott; Dick on Celestial Scenery. (Just Published;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Widow's Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Desert; by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, or Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Man; Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony,

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Watt's Psalms and Hymns; Watt's Free and Easy Song Book; Adam's Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Testament; Historical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi; Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Ministering Children; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Companion; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office